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# Political economy of HPAI in Cambodia: research proposal

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# Political Economy of HPAI in Cambodia: Research Proposal

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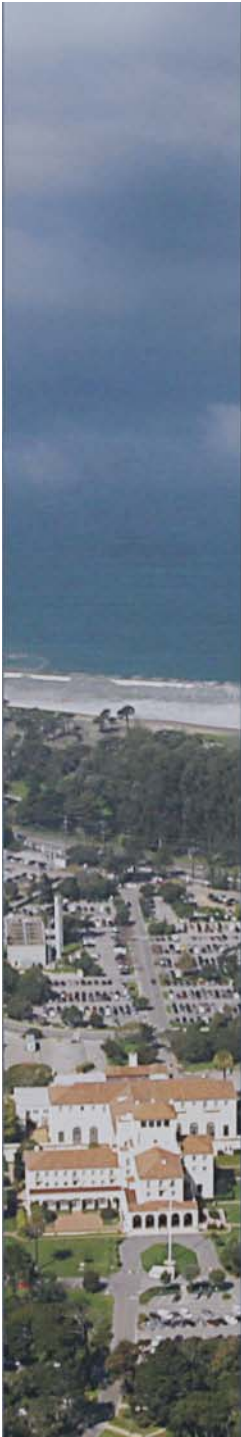
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# Research Questions

- Within the context of history and political economy, timelines, narratives, actors/networks, and politics / interests, the researcher will examine the following overarching questions:
  - Timelines – which key policy moments/phases, spaces, actors define policy change?
  - Narratives—what competing storylines exist—and what silences narratives?
  - Actors/networks—who says what to whom, and how?
  - Politics/interests—how and why do certain versions dominate?



- Triangulation through archival research (lit review, media analysis, and data), interviews, and possibly an online survey (if sufficient e-mail addresses can be collected).
  - Desk review and analysis of information related to the Political Economy of AI in Cambodia
  - Analysis of AI stakeholders
  - Conduct discussions and interviews with all relevant stakeholders, including Government, Private Sector and Development Partners representatives, backyard poultry holders, and Civil Society.





# Hypothesized Key Themes Defining Policy 1

- 1) Hypothesized that overwhelming focus was on health and behavior modification with an emphasis on biosecurity and prevention of animal to human transmission. In essence the story became one of individual responsibility.
- 2) From the get-go, the authorities decided that under no circumstances would there be compensation. Cambodia did not wish to spend its own resources nor to borrow or use donor resources for this.



## Hypothesized Key Themes Defining Policy 2

- 3) Initially, the emphasis had been on a joint WHO-FAO reporting of AI-related events. Later, it became UN System. Ownership of the Inter-Sectoral Working Group must have broadened. One group that emerged later was the Wild Bird stakeholders
- 4) Human Rights abuses made it impossible for donors to fully embrace a harsh approach by the authorities when it came to culling. Not only had donors failed to convince government to compensate farmers for culled animals, they would not want to be part of additional human rights abuses. The corruption endemic in Cambodia probably hindered the effectiveness of interventions by causing the World Bank to be unable to give to the government due to misprocurement.



# Lit Review, Media Analysis, & Data

1. Review of journal articles and other scholarly sources
2. Request access to source data from Medicam's GIS database to determine scale and scope of AI interventions by NGOs and some donors
3. Newspapers to read: *The Phnom Penh Post* (website access) & the *Cambodia Daily* (hardcopies only)
4. Media sources to mine: OpenSource.gov translates TV, Radio, and Newspapers (over 500 items on Cambodia and Bird Flu since 1998); Khmer Intelligence: <http://ki-media.blogspot.com/search?q=bird+flu>
5. Bulletin on Avian Influenza in Cambodia (138 issues, though some are missing) Obtain the first training/donor intervention in Cambodia on Bird Flu
6. Other sources (from CD-Rom and Internet)





# Interviews: Actors, Networks, Interests Mapping

Goal is for at least 30 interviews across all stakeholders:

1. Government and quasi-government (Pasteur Institute (23)
2. International Health NGOs (15)
3. Vet and Ag and Livelihoods NGOs (40)
4. Wild Bird NGOs (3)
5. National NGOs (164—best suited for survey)
6. Media (4)
7. Private Sector, smallholders based in affected areas, and wet market vendors(4)
8. International Organizations/Donors (17)
9. None of the above (freelance people)



Main paper 1-6 (20k words or 40 pages); Exec Sum (1k), Broader Lessons (2-4k)

1. Contexts
2. Timeline—moments (organization of interventions—from emergency to endemic)
3. Actors, networks, interests mapping
4. Divisions
  1. National-International (need to clarify from minutes)
  2. Science risk-uncertainty (need to clarify from minutes)
  3. Public goods (need to clarify from minutes)
5. Key themes defining policy (3-4 narratives or so)
6. Conclusion
  1. Political economy & drivers of policy change
  2. Lessons for future responses



# Timing of Field Work

- Some preliminary work possibly as early as May in Cambodia; if not, in early to mid-June, for 20 days.
- Collection of contact info immediate—if online survey is used, this can be completed at any time. Launch of survey would ideally be during visit.
- Analysis and write-up in June/July 08
- First Draft in October 08
- Final Draft due December 08